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BE IT KNOWN that I, Oleg Sokolov

have invented certain new and useful improvements in

A CELLULAR X-RAY GRID

of which the following is a complete specification:

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to cellular X-ray grids which are used in medical X-ray technique.

More particularly, it relates to a cellular X-ray grid which can be utilized during investigations conducted with X-rays in medicine as well as in other areas.

X-ray grids are known in which a lattice is composed of light sensitive glass which has slots or cells isolated from one another by specially oriented partitions which absorb the X-ray radiation covered through the whole depth with an X-ray transmitting substance. Such a cellular X-ray grid is disclosed for example in the Soviet Inventor's Certificate No. 441109. The known grids possess several disadvantages. In the case of the cellular structure of the grid, with the size of the cell extending parallel to the direction of its movement during the exposure during exposure the complete erasing of the structure of the cells on the X-ray ~~gram~~ picture is not provided. This can lead to reduction of the informative capacity of the X-ray gram. A completely throughgoing perforated structure of the monolithic grid which is not reinforced mechanically at its ends and over its upper and lower surfaces does not provide a sufficient strength of the grid during bending and impact. The partitions which are covered with the X-ray non-transmitting layer over their full depth and which however do not have this coating at the end, can transmit a certain

part of dispersed radiation through the non-protected ends. This also can somewhat reduce the informative property of the X-ray ~~gram.~~ image. When the structural material is in the spaces in the cells or slots, the material absorbs a part of the information within long wave part of the exposing radiation which passes through the grid, since a great percentage of the long wave radiation is absorbed. It also reduces the informative property of the grid about the pathologies which are faintly distinguishable as to their density and sizes. This is very important for early or preventive diagnosis.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a cellular X-ray grid which avoids the disadvantages of the prior art.

More particularly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a cellular X-ray grid which is characterized with higher informative property and improved operational parameters.

In keeping with these objects and with others which will become apparent hereinafter, one feature of the present invention resides, briefly stated, in a cellular X-ray grid in which, in order to provide a complete erasing of the image of the cells during its movement over the time of X-ray examinations, the cells are formed so that on a plan view not

a single side of the cells is parallel to a side of the grid which is parallel to its movement, and each side of the cells is arranged at an angle to the side parallel to the directional movement of the grid, which provides a complete eliminating of the shadow images ~~erasing of the image~~ of the cells on the X-ray ~~gram~~ image during X-ray process during the movement of the grid.

In accordance with another feature of the present invention, the sides of the cells can be arranged relative to the above mentioned side of the grid at angles calculated in accordance with Mattson formulas, as disclosed in Acta Radiologica, Suppl. 120 (1955, from page 85 to the end).

In accordance with another feature of the present invention in order to increase the strength of the grid and prevent its bending along its perimeter or along a part of its perimeter, a monolithic, solid ~~lining~~ frame is arranged around the body of the grid and has a height corresponding to the height of the main body and a width sufficient for preventing bending of the grid under the action of loads during its use.

In accordance with a further feature of the present invention, in order to increase the impact strength of the grid that is important during its transportation and service of the X-ray apparatus including the grid, the upper and lower surfaces of the grid are protected by a thin X-ray transmitting plate which is firmly connected with the ends of

the partitions and the frame ~~lining~~. The frame ~~lining~~, and also the main part of the grid when there is no frame ~~lining~~, together with the ends of the plates form the end parts of the grid, and the plates themselves form the planes of the grid.

In order to improve X-ray absorbing properties of the grid, an X-ray absorbing material covers not only the internal surfaces of the partitions of the grid but also the end surfaces of the partitions and also the frame ~~lining~~. In other words the X-ray absorbing material covers all surfaces of the grid which are exposed to liquid or gas before protection ~~and not protected~~ by the plates.

Finally, in accordance with a further feature of the present invention in order to provide maximum possible transmittance for the long wave component of the exposing X-ray radiation, each cell of the grid is filled either with gas (including air) or vacuum.

The novel features which are considered as characteristic for the invention are set forth in particular in the appended claims. The invention itself, however, both as to its construction and its method of operation, together with additional objects and advantages thereof, will be best understood from the following description of specific embodiments when read in connection with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a plan view of a cellular X-ray grid in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a side section part view of the grid in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a side view of the grid in accordance with the present invention in accordance with another embodiment, both FIGS. 2 and 3 showing a part II of FIG. 1; and

FIG. 4 is a section side view of a part I of the inventive grid as shown in FIG. 1.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

An X-ray grid in accordance with the present invention has a main part as a plate and identified with reference numeral 1. The main part is composed of photosensitive glass and provided with a plurality of cells identified with reference numeral 2. The cells 2 are separated from one another by partitions 3. The size of the cells and the partitions are determined in dependence on the predetermined number of cells/cm^2.

O.S. 1/11/93 During the exposure of the X-ray ~~grain~~ image, the grid is movable in a predetermined direction identified with the arrow K-L. O.S. 1/11/93

As can be seen from FIG. 1, the cells are arranged so that none of its sides is parallel to the side of the grid which is parallel to the direction of movement of the grid. In particular, each side of the cell is located at such an angle to the side extending parallel to the direction of movement of the grid that a complete eliminating of the shadow images ~~erasing of the image~~ of the cells on the X-ray gram is achieved during the process of X-ray exposure with the movement of the grid. The angles of the inclination of the sides of the cells with respect to the side of the grid which is parallel to the direction of movement of the grid are determined in correspondence with the formulas of Mettson

$$D \times G^2$$

In accordance with a further feature of the present invention, a frame ~~lining~~ 4 surrounds the main part of the inventive grid. The ~~lining~~ frame has a height corresponding to the height of the main part of the grid and a width selected so as to prevent bending of the grid under the action of corresponding loads.

The partitions 3 and the lining are completely covered with an X-ray absorbing layer 5. The layer 5 has a thickness which provides complete absorption of dispersed radiation which impinges on it. Finally, grates or covers 6 and 7 are arranged at both sides of the grid and fixedly connected with the partitions 3 and the frame ~~lining~~ 4. The plates 6 and 7 are transmitting for long wave component of the

exposing X-ray radiation and protect the grid impact loads. The X-ray absorbing material covers not only the inner surfaces of the partitions of the grid but also the end surfaces of the partitions and the ~~lining~~ frame or in other words all surfaces of the main grid portion and the ~~lining~~ frame.

Each cell of the grid is filled with gas (air) or vacuum. FIG. 2 shows a so-called parallel grid in which the axes of the cells extend perpendicular to the plane of the grid. In contrast, FIG. 3 shows the cells of a so-called focused grid, in which the axes of the cells are inclined relative to the line extending through the focal point of the X-ray radiation source and perpendicular to the surface of the grid.

It will be understood that each of the elements described above, or two or more together, may also find a useful application in other types of constructions differing from the types described above.

While the invention has been illustrated and described as embodied in a cellular X-ray grid, it is not intended to be limited to the details shown, since various modifications and structural changes may be made without departing in any way from the spirit of the present invention.

Without further analysis, the foregoing will so fully reveal the gist of the present invention that others can, by applying current knowledge, readily adapt it for

various applications without omitting features that, from the standpoint of prior art, fairly constitute essential characteristics of the generic or specific aspects of this invention.

What is claimed as new and desired to be protected by Letters Patent is set forth in the appended claims.